NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES, GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXIV No. 306

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway. - LITTLE NELL AND THE WOOD'S MUSEUM CURIOSITIES, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st. Mathee daily. Performance above a contract the contract of the contr BOWERY THEATRE, Bowary .- WAITING FOR THE VERDICY-THE VILLAGE BARREN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street. --THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.-THE HANLON GRAND OPERA HOUSE, owner of Eighth avenue and

WAVEBLEY THEATRE, No. 520 Broadway.-A GRAND VARIETY EXTERNAL NAME OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPE

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 25d st., between 5th and 6th ave .-OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway. - THE STREETS OF FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Fifth avenue and 24th st.-MRS. F. B. CONWAV'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn .- CHECKMATE-THE MILLER AND HIS MEX.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteen h street.-LECTURE, BLIND MAN'S EXPERIENCE IN SEARCH OF SIGHT." SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, 82 Fifth avenue.-Day and Evening-The Nine Musea.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery .- COMIC THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway .- Comic Vocation, Necro Acre, &c.

BRYANTS' OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th st.-BRYANTS' MINSTRUS-SENTO ECCENTRICITIES, &c. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Brownway.-ETHIO-

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourieenth street. - EQUESTRIAN HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-Hooley's MINSTEELS-HIGH TIMES IN BROOKLYN, &c. SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, Fifth avenue and 14th

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 818 Broadway .-

LADIES' NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 61854 Broadway - Females Only in Attendance.

TRIPLE SHEET

New York, Tuesday, November 2, 1869.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Increasing Circulation of the Herald. We are again constrained to ask advertisers to hand in their advertisements at as early an hour

Our immense and constantly increasing editions compel us, notwithstanding our presses are capable of printing seventy thousand copies an hour, to put our forms to press much earlier than usual, and to facilitate the work we are forced to stop the classifications of advertisements at nine o'clock P. M.

TED NEWS.

Cable telegrams are dated November 1. A special cable despatch states that the cities of Frankfort, Wiesbaden and Mayence, with the surrounding country in each case, were visited by shocks of earthquake during the night of the 31s ult. and yesterday morning.

The Marquis of Westminster died on Sunday. Paris was perfectly tranquil. The Spanish Cabinet crisis remained. The changes of the Duke of General for the throne of Spain were improving. Prim, according to the London Times, is likely to become master of the ministerial situation, but remaining slone and in danger. The land tenure and politica amnesty questions were agitated in a most excited manner in Ireland. The 10th of November is named as a day of national thanksgiving, by prayer and fasting, in North Germany,

By steamship we have a most interesting mail

report in varied detail of our cable telegrams to the

Special despatches from Zanzibar to the Herald, way of London, convey very interesting and pleasing intelligence from Dr. Livingstone, dated to the 8th of August, 1868. He was then in good to him, thus indicating, as was supposed, an intention to remain in the country some time longer. He claims to have discovered the true source of the Nile. The communications are meagre with respect to general news.

Doctor Baxene, at a meeting of the Castno Español Club in Havana on Saturday, commenced to make a political speech, but was hissed from the stand by the audience. Nothing is known of the movemen of the Teaser and Lillan.

Miscellancous.

The public debt statement for November shows a decrease of the total debt since October 1 of \$7,360,852,

because the receipts there do not exceed the payments, and it would consequently be necessary to ship gold from New York there for the purpose of

Solicitor Bandeld and Secretary Boutwell had a long conversation with the President yesterday on the subject of the investigation into the charges against General Butterfield. No written report has been prepared, and no investigation except the Butterfield has yet been appointed, as the office is not considered a very desirable one. Mr. Charles J. Folger, it is said, has been offered it.

General Beignap took full possession of the War The story comes from Washington that Com-

mander Kirkland, in his evidence relative to the Washburn difficulties in Paraguay before the Congressional investigating committee, testified that Mrs. Washburn had said to his hearing that a proposition had been made at her busband's table to over throw Lopez and put his brother Domingo in power. The Secretary of Legation for the Argentine Confederation at Washington has protested against Minister McMahon's report relative to the aliled outrages in Paraguay, and it was considered probable yesterday that a personal difficulty would occur stween him and McMahon.

In the case of Paul vs. the State of Virginia the the Supreme Court yesterday rendered a decision that State corporations, such as insurance compa-nies, are not citizens, but creations of the State, subject to restrictions that are not imposed upon citizens. Mr. Paul, who is the agent of several insurance companies incorporated outside of Virginia, is by this decision compelled to furnish bonds for a faithful performance by his companies of their nts before he can secure policies for them

General Butler, it is said, intends to introduce f of office by officials who remain away from their posts of duty. John M. Balley has been appointed Collector of the

Satanta, the Klowa chief, is dead Several Mormon dignitaries have been excom-

Fourteenth district of New York.

municated by Brigham Young. Two soldiers, while out hunting recently near Fort

Fetterman, were killed by Indians. Sixty dead bodies, victims of the Stonewall disaster, have been found in the river below the

published their report, which is in the main highly-commendatory of the road and its builders and

In the Tennessee Legislature yesterday one of ex-President Johnson's supporters offered a resolution declaring Henry Cooper's election to the United States Senate illegal, as he was at the time a Representative in the Legislature, and ineligible for any other office, and providing for a re-election. The resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee amid considerable excitement.

Admiral Farragut, although still weak has left Chicago for the East.
The City.

The election for State and county officers takes place to-day. The police in this city have been prefered to parade in full force. A list of the polling places is printed elsewhere in our columns. Mr. Charles C. Allen was charged before Judge Dowling yesterday, by Mr. Fisk, Jr., with perjury. He waived an examination and gave \$5,000 bail for his appearance.

altercation by Thomas Jackson, the Deputy Sheriff, in the First ward, died in Believue Hospital yesterday. A fire broke out in the carriage factory No. 51 Grand street, Williamsburg, last night, and spread to several adjoining buildings and others in South First street. Property amounting to nearly \$400,000 was destroyed.

The Inman steamship City of Baltimore, Captain Roskell, will leave pier No. 45 North river at one P. M. to-day for Queenstown and Liverpool, calling at Halifax, N. S., to land and receive mails and passengers.

The Hamburg American Packet Company's steamship Allemannia, Captain Bartus, will leave Hobo-ken at two P. M. to-day for Plymouth, Eugland, Cherbourg and Hamburg.

The stock market vesterday was excited, and unlerwent a large decline, particularly in the Vanderoilt shares, the terms on which New York Central and Hudson River were consolidated greatly disapcointing the street. Gold declined to 128%.

market for beef cattle yesterday was only moderately active and with fair offerings, which are nainly composed of common stock. Prices were heavy at 15c. a 15%c. for prime and extra, 14c. 14%c. for fair to good, and sc. a 13%c. for nferior to ordinary. Much cows were dull and nominal at former prices. Veal calves were moderately dealt in at firm prices, prime and extra selling at 13c. a 14c.; common to good, 12c. a 125/c., and inferior, 10c. a 11%c. Grass caives were quoted 5c. a 7c. Sheep were only in moderate demand and heavy at se. a fc. for prime and extra, and 4c. a 53cc. for common to good. Lambs were quoted at 61/c., Sc. a 81/c. for common to choice: the demand was tolerably active. Swine were quite steady at He. a 10 Mc., with arrivals of 4,200 head.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Colonel W. C. Burney, Jr., of White Plains; A. I Coleman, of Louisiana; Hy. Read, of Fort Dodge Kansas; V. G. Riblet, of Texas, and C. F. D. Hast ngs, of San Francisco, are at the Metropolitan Rotel Senator Cole, of California; Judge Bigelow, of Boston, and Alexander McEwen, of London, England, are at the Brevoort House.

J. J. Crittenden and A. McKinley, of Kentucky, are at the New York Hotel. R. C. Churchill, of the United States Army, is at

the Everett House. Commodore Case, of the United States Navy; Major W. J. Rolek, of New Bedford: Captain W. P. Henry, of the steamship Mississippi, and G. Schroe

der, of Alabama, are at the Astor House. W. J. Finney, of Florida; Samuel Engle, of Virginia; C. D. Nash and H. M. Finch, of Milwaukee,

Governor J. T. Hogman, J. Boyket, of London, England, and George Harrington, of Washington,

are at the Clarendon Hotel.
Colonel King, of Philadelphia; George G. Hull, o Georgia; M. Cortright, of Pennsylvania; G. Peabody Russell, of Salem. and James Van Valkenburgh, of New Concord, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Alexander Mitchell, of Milwaukee; J. H. Fisk, of California; Albert Thorndyke, of Calcutta, and Cyrus Mills, of New York, are at the Hoffman House, R. J. L. Mathews, of Naples, Italy, is at the Cole

Colonel R. F. Looney, of Memphis: H. M. Drane

of North Carolina, and J. W. Le Barnes, of Washing ton, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Professor Williams and Captain J. Wilson, o.

Toronto, and Captain E. R. Henderson, of Detroit,

Prominent Departures.

Judge Jewett, for Onio; Bishop Cummings, for Chicago; Lieutenaut Governor Beach, for Albany Seneral D. S. Walker, for Washington: A. H. Tracey, for Buffalo; Commander Lowry, for Erie, Pa., and Ch. Beranger, of the French Legation, for

The Election-Tammany and the Legislature.

This day's election in the city and State is now and will be the absorbing question with mass of our readers for a day or two to come. As in Pennsylvania, Ohio and elsewhere this year-a year in the odd numbers, in which no national officers are involved-we shall have a short vote in this city and State : and as on a short vote the republicans almost without exception lose more or less compared with the relative strength of the two parties on a full vote, we expect that in this election the democrats will at least hold their ground. We shall not, indeed, be surprised if, in addition to their State ticket, they elect a majority of the Assembly, as in 1867, and a majority of the Senate.

The main issues directly before the people are the new State constitution and the separate propositions on the judiciary, taxation and suffrage, upon which the question of its ratification is divided. General Grant's administration is the makeweight in the canvass upon which the republicans mainly rely; but we presume that, as no new issues have been made concerning it, the two parties on national affairs stand substantially in this State as we know from the late elections in other States they stood last November. If there is any change it is in a gain to the republicans, from the active cooperation of the national administration in the matter of the federal patronage; but this gain we suspect is neutralized by local dissensions, disaffected cliques and general apathy in the ranks.

On the obnoxious Excise law, which has con tributed so much to the enlargement of the democratic majorities of this Metropolitan district, it is doubtful whether, upon the whole, Sigel, whose motto is free lager, will strengthen Greeley (prohibitionist), or whether Greeley will weaken Sigel. The temperance people do not like Sigel, and the liquor interest, compact and strong, is dead-set against Greeley. The party, it is apprehended, in attempting to carry a barrel of water on one shoulder, with a keg of lager on the other, like the old woman between two stools, will come to the ground.

The real contest, however, is not on the new State constitution, nor the State ticket, nor on Grant's administration, nor on the liquor question. All these are only secondary issues, we are told, if we take an observation from the central standpoint of Tammany Hall, Tammany has the Governor, and she is aiming for the Legislature. Wherefore? Because the radicals say that with the Legislature she can and will repeal, not only the Excise law and the Registration law, but the laws establishing the Metropolitan Police Commission, the Croton Board, the Health Board, the Fire Depart-The Congressional Commission, appointed to in ton Board, the Health Board, the Fire Departament, and beer restigate the condition of the Pacific railroad, have ment, &c., and bring them all under the gene-

Council. A radical morning contemporary says that this issue "Indicates a struggle between order and anarchy, between all that is beneficial in the management of our city affairs and the boundless fraud and rascality, the lawlessness and riot which would attend the unchecked sway of Tammany:" that with her success in this matter we shall soon be "at the mercy of the most corrupt and worthless city government in Christendom."

提別從不認即以來的學問問題是自然的問題,就們們其

But this dreadful picture of the consequences of a democratic Legislature does not alarm us. With our incongruous and irresponsible and costly city government, such as it is, we are almost ready to welcome anything for a change, comparatively good as some of our commissioners are. Suppose we give Tammany full swing in the new Legislature, and that she proceeds to give us a reign of "boundless fraud and rascality," and "lawlessness and riot," will it not inevitably be followed by a decisive popular reaction in behalf of law and order-the very thing we want? In this view we are inclined to believe that a democratic Legislature would be a good thing ; for it might result, with an eye to Hoffman and the next Presidency, in giving us a much better city government than we now have; and if it should give us anything worse, it will bring things to a focus and wake up thoroughly our taxpayers to a common purpose, and the result will be a sweeping revolution against Tammany and against Hoffman. Consequently we have no fears looking to the possible election of a democratic Legislature. We hope to record the ratification, substantially, of the new State constitution, and as for the rest we do not believe that the result, in any event, will transfer the Five Points to the Fifth avenue or set the Hudson river on fire

DECREASE OF THE NATIONAL DEBT .- The debt statement for October shows a further reduction of over seven millions, making a total of over sixty-four millions since the 1st of March. The actual outstanding debt of the country at the present time is \$2,649,654,744; but, as the amount in the Treasury is \$188,523,755, the net indebtedness is only \$2,461,131,189. President Grant and Secretary Boutwell will therefore have a good account to render of their stewardship on the assembling of Congress.

THE JUDICIARY TICKET .- Voters going to the polls to-day might be somewhat exercised as to the proper discharge of their duties in regard to the selection they should make in depositing their ballots for candidates for several of the judiciary vacancies, if personal feelings and political affiliations are to be counted out in making up their minds. The candidates of the Tammany party are to a great extent endorsed by the outside organizations; but in the few cases where this is not so the doubters must be considered as in the dilemma of the little boy in the show, and recommended, in the words of that sapient and immortal showman, that having paid their money they may take their choice. Parties, to be sure, are mixed on the judiciary slate, out they can have no difficulty in a selection of this sort and on this principle.

THE AVONDALE FUND to the amount of \$63,000 is now in the hands of a board of trustees, properly organized, with a secretary and disbursing officer, who together give \$60,000 bonds, and receive respectively salaries of \$200 and \$400. It is singular that the trustees of the fund have been applied to for assistance by a miners' association. They very properly answer that no money of this fund can be devoted to any other purpose than the assistance of those connected with and dependent upon persons killed in the great disaster.

RAIN OR SHINE. - A rainy election day is the republicans. From the signs of the skies this morning the reader may possibly guess the general results of the election in the rural districts.

MRM. FOR MR. BERGH. -There is a hard old customer of seventy years living in Illinois who challenges the world to produce a man who can equal him in the wanton cruelty of shooting "any number of birds."

MOZART HALL DEMOCRATS, be alive. There are double dealers on the outskirts of the ring, and they will bear watching. One day for your country.

THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT AND THE COUN-CIL.-A cable despatch informs us that the Italian government reserves to itself the right to reject the decisions of the Ecumenical Council if they are opposed to the laws of the country and the spirit of the age. So says the government of Bayaria, the government of Austria, the government of France, the government of Spain. It is bad for the Conneil. But what says Mr. Gladstone? What says President Grant?

THE VOTING TO DAY. -The first registration returns made for this election were not favorable to the prospect of a very large vote to-day. There was a change, however, for the better in this respect Friday and Saturday last, when registration was brisk. The questions submitted to the suffrages of the people are very important, apart from those merely affecting the status of party leaders, and voters will do well to bear this in mind-take a note of it-and vote accordingly. The vote on the amended constitution ought to bring out the whole voting strength of the city and county. It is not often we can vote and secure an amended constitution without paying heavily for the chance, and, after all, with ten chances to the one that we lose our money and make matters worse.

"WILFUL MURDER" is a rather queer verdict for a coroner's jury to render; yet it is reported that such a verdict was given against the conductor of a car in a case where a drunken man was pushed from the platform, run over and killed. If there is anything more shameful than the leniency of coroners' juries in cases that call for severe reprehension, it is their vehement severity in cases where crime is evidently not contemplated. This last verdict is on all points one of the most stupid ever given.

REPUBLICANS, wake up. There are temperance fanatics who intend to scratch Sigel and beer drinkers who intend to scratch

ral control of the Mayor and the Common | The Health of the Emperor Napoleon

The Peace of Europe. Rumors are again affoat regarding the health of the Emperor Napoleon. It is said that he has had a return of his former illness. The rumor, of course, has been contradicted; and we are not unwilling to state that we have quite as much faith in the contradiction as we have in the report. It is undeniable, however, that in spite of the contradictions there is a very general conviction that the Emperor's health is not sound, nor can it be said the conviction is ill-founded. The opinion prevails that, while the Emperor may live for many years, his death within a brief period would not be a surprise.

This fresh rumor of his being ill revives a question in which we are all more or less deeply interested-whether the peace of Europe and the world would not be seriously imperilled by his death. It is undeniable that certain great national and social impulses are held in check mainly by him. The German races would be a unit to-morrow but for the opposition which is given to such union by the chief of the French nation. The smouldering elements of revolution which are known to exist in Eastern Europe would burst forth but for the combination of which Napoleon is the Head Centre. Soon as Napoleon is gone the Hungarian empire will take the place of the Austrian empire, and the German races will consolidate under the imperial rule of the Hohenzollerns. Russia will become more imperious, and, taking her little sister Greece by the hand, will reinstate her in something of her former greatness. There are, besides, social questions which command attention far beyond the limits of any nationalityquestions which in their development comprise a European confraternity, alike indifferent to the distinctions of nations and to the distinctions of classes. These revolutions will not be accomplished with out much commotion-not, we fear, without large sacrifices of blood and treasure. That these forces do not command more attention now is due mainly to the fact that the strong repressive hand of the Emperor is upon them. That hand weakened, or removed by death, an explosion may be looked for.

This it is which explains the recent conduct of the great Powers. It is well understood that Great Britain, Prussia, Russia and Austria, on the occasion of the Emperor's last illness, assured him of their sympathy, and, at the same time, of their determination to support the claims of his son. The Bonaparte dynasty, it is felt, is the best protector of thrones. The death of the Emperor would be a severe blow to the interests of royal families. It would let loose the "flerce democratie." The question is whether the son of Napoleon will have any restraining

TAMMANY MEN, the Governor expects every man to do his duty this day, looking to Heads up! Eyes right! Forward, 1872. march!

DIPLOMATIC IMPERTINENCE. - The Secretary of the Argentine Legation at Washington seems to have little idea of the delicate nature of his position. He publishes a card denouncing as a calumny a statement in regard to his country that is reported to have been made to our government by its accredited representative to Paraguay, Minister McMahon, Now, if our Minister has made the communication that the Secretary denounces, his want of tact and his impertinent reference to things of which he is supposed to have no knowledge may expose him to an unpleasant rebuff, and if the Minister has not made such communication the Secretary appears as striking a ridiculously patriotic attitude against a rumor. There has been no recent breach of official decorum that at all compares with this want of good for the democrats; a fair day is good for good manners, and Mr. Secretary should be sent home with a flea in his ear. His government ould understand that it can gain no g object here by the employment of a bully.

> WORKINGMEN, work to-day, so that you may play to-morrow. Remember your tickets, and show the old party machine politicians that you are a rising power in the land.

> DOCTOR LIVINGSTONE is safe and in good health. This pleasing intelligence reaches us in the shape of special advices from Zanibar, by way of London and through the Atlantic cable conveyed in the interesting form in which it appears in our columns. It has the important addition that the Doctor has discovered the actual source of the Nile, accompanied by the inference that he intends to emain in Africa some time longer, as he requires supplies, instruments and the almanacs of the years 1869 and 1870.

> CITY AND STATE. - Fair weather or foul, we expect all parties in the city to do their duty to-day. Let the State do likewise and all will

CHINESE LABOR. -The question of Chinese labor is creating great excitement at Honolulu. Numerous meetings have been held for its discussion. While the commercial and laboring classes urge the encouragement of European immigration the planters favor the importation of Chinese, and all agree that a fresh supply of labor is absolutely necessary for the agricultural interests of the country. At the same time the movement towards introducing Chinese labor into the southern and southwestern portions of the United States is steadily advancing. Koopmanschap has returned to San Francisco, and he will forward this week one hundred Chinamen to work on the Memphis and El Paso Railroad. He says there are three thousand Chinamen out of employment in California, and, although more are returning to China at present on account of the approaching national holiday in the empire than are coming to San Francisco, he will doubtless find recruits enough for his grand industrial army.

SPOUTING FOR WOMAN'S RIGHTS .- Some time ago Ida Lewis showed how satisfactorily a woman could "man the lifeboat," and now at the big fire in Vermont the Green Mountain boys in petticoats have given an illustration of the way woman can "man the brakes." Vermont women have not "spouted" much on our platforms as to their right to fill a larger sphere in the labors of the age, but the way they "spouted" on this fire proves that they have the mettle and the muscle to fit them for all the equality they may claim.

Consolidation of the Hudson River and New York Central Railways.

Yesterday the stockholders of the two great lines of railway in this State-the Hudson River and New York Central-voted their consolidation. Virtually the union had taken place long ago, when Commodore Vanderbilt and his friends came into possession of a majority of their stocks. Both roads were operated in harmony and were practically one. Now, however, they are financially so. The terms of the consolidation, which were kept a profound secret up to the moment the vote was taken, were a great disappointment to Wall street, where a combined capital of one hundred millions was confidently looked for. As it is the original stocks are simply merged into one total of forty-five millions, appended to which, however, is a scrip of forty-five millions more, bearing equal dividends with the consolidated capital. The prices of New York Central and Hudson River both underwent a large decline on the announcement of the terms, but at the decline paused and wavered, the street being sorely puzzled as to their real value, owing to the conditions of the scrip. Doubtless the next Legislature will again be the field for special legislation affecting both stock and serio. it is, the two roads have lost their identity, but preserve their history in the title of the new corporation-viz., the New York Central and Hudson River Railway Company.

Our Asiatic Correspondence

The letter from Bombay which we published yesterday contained-bésides a full report of the loss of the ship J. P. Whitney while on her way from Calcutta to Mauritius, and an account of the conversion of a crazy captain in the British army to Brahminism, and the adoption of the Moslem creed and costume by three English soldiers in Southern India, one of whom, however, has returned to the Christian faith-an announcement of the arrival in India of an envoy to the British Court from the Kushbegi of Eastern Turkistan or Chinese Tartary. The ostensible ground of the fuss which will probably be made over the envoy is the eagerness of Indian merchants to extend their commercial operations into the Kushbegi's territories. But the real meaning of it, says our correspondent, is that the Kushbegi is now the one remaining barrier, on the eastern side of Northern India, to the further advance of the Russians. "The St. Petersburg journals have already complained of the bribes which have been paid to the Ameer Sheer Ali for the honor of his alliance; but what will they say now that the Kushbegi also is to be brought, by the persuasive action of courteous speeches, and probably a secret offer of pecuniary assistance, entirely under British influence?" The British government is anxious to ally itself with these barbarous Powers, not so much from commercial as from political motives. While Great Britain and Russia are contending for dominion in Asia, these great Powers are none the less uniting with America in the grand work of introducing into the heart of that vast Continent the forces of modern civilization. Projected railway and telegraph lines must ultimately traverse Asia, as they now traverse Europe and America. It is thus that the language of ancient prophecy is being fulfilled. "Many shall run to and fro and knowledge shall be increased."

A LEAP IN THE DARK .- The election is always an uncertain plunge to the people. However thoroughly the candidates may be canvassed in the weeks and months before the election day, it is always the same-the mass of voters are completely ignorant of the character and abilities of the larger number of the men they vote for; at the last instant the citizen who desires only to vote for the best man of two or three put before him must go it blind. This is the defect of our popular system.

How to BALANOE IT .- The first year of the Spanish revolution does not make a very favorable financial exhibit with an expenditure exceeding the revenue by sixty-five million dollars. As the revolution is thus sixty-five millions behind it should think a little more of the one hundred millions the United States offers for Cuba. Cuba will square the account and give a surplus.

DEMOCRATIC UNION MEN, look sharp. There are enemies in the camp. "Eterna! vigilance is the price of liberty." Do you understand?

One of the tongues that utter the voice of the people complains that the gas companies do not do justice to the First, Second and Third wards. Can be tell the number of a ward that they do do justice to?

GRANT AND THE CAPITAL. -The persons who are anxious to have Grant express himself on the scheme to remove the capital in the expectation that he will be against it should remember that Grant also is a Western man

EVERY LITTLE HELPS. - Spinner wants to apply the national "conscience fund" to the payment of the national debt. This would be good idea if some of the great whiskey thieves would discover that they also had consciences as well as the little fellows who steal ten cents worth of postage stamps.

Boston sends her crippled organ grinders to Kansas, their music not being so much in the Athenian taste as the jubilee tunes of the Coliseum. Wouldn't it be a nice little notion for Boston to get up another concert with all these organists gathered from all the cities?

AN Occasion for THANKSGIVING-That at sunset to-day the election will be over.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Board of Aldermen.

Pursuant to adjournment this Board met yester-day afternoon, with the President, Alderman Coman, day afternoon, what the President, Alderman Coman, in the chair. A large number of papers of the usual kind were introduced and laid over or referred to the appropriate committees, after which Alderman Farley offered a preamble and series of resolutions reciting the fact of the death of ex-Alderman William J. Peck, directing that the Common Council attend the funeral; that the usual badges of mourning be worn, flags on the public buildings placed abaif mast and that, as a further mark of respect to the memory of deceased, the Board do immediately adjourn. The preamble and resolutions were unantmously adopted, and the Board accordingly adjourned until Monday next at two P. M.

THE HERALD IN BOSTON.

(From the Boston Saturday Evening Express.) tee new York Hebald of Thursday contains six-teen pages or ninety-six columns of closely printed matter—forty-five columns of it being all advertise-ments mostly original, and fifty-one columns of reading matter, oil original, with telegraphic news from every part of the gipbs. Beat this who can. The cost is immense but the profits are \$1.900 per day.

ALL HALLOW PESTIVITIES.

The Feast of All Saints la the City Churches Sermon of the Rev. Mr. Farrell, of St. Peter's Church.

throughout the city yesterday. The transition from the festivities of All Hallow Eve to solemnities in honor of the white robed army of martyrs, confessors and representative blessedness generally is short, suarp and decisive—quaintly human in a word. The loving nots which on "Hallow Eve" tell so many "stories" and stir so many hearts, and whose erratic movements are watched with equainterest by grandaines as by young blood; the indeft nute variety of card-cutting tricks, the innumerable legendary devices in which molten lead opens up the future, the loves begot and the attachments cemented, and, above all, the strange sympathy or the human heart with these pretty, petty social stillnesses-all these gave place yesterday to the pomp of religious pageant, to the imposing rites of ritual istic and liturgical ceremonial, and to eloquent lec-tures on the stern duties of morality, as the Italian carnival gives place to the fasts of Lent.

In the various churches the triumphs of the saints were celebrated in every variety, of prose, in hymns and psalms and canticles. Music of every kind was unpressed into the service of heaven. The soiemn grandeur of the Gregorian chant was little more impressive and effective than the sparkling operation stra ins of the more modern and more popular com posers. Episcopalians vied with Roman Catholics n the effort to honor the saints and to add to their numbers.

The least was celebrated in St. Peter's church, Barciay street, with much devotion both by pastors and people. Hassingler's grand mass for fifty male voices—the delight of German students and the primest favorite in the shape of sacred music throughout "Fatherland"—was given with much

primert favorite in the shape of sacred music throughout "Fatherland"—was given with much taste and accuracy, but the want of the full complement of voices necessary to the vigorous and effective rendering of the Glovia and Credo detracted much from the perfection of the orchestral performance. The hencacius, they given by two tenor and two bass voices, displayed, however, the thriling power and marvellous musical versatility of the composer.

The sermon was preached from the first step of the aftar by the flev. Mr. Farrell. He explained the object of a festival of all the saints. The places in the calendar were so limited that lew of them could have a distinct feast—at most only a few hundreds. But as their number was countiess, representing every tribe and tongue and nation, they were all honored on masse on this day. Their glory and happiness were irrepressible. Even the Apostic Paul, after having been wrapped to the third heaven, found missel to declare it. Ere hath not seen it; ear hath not heard it; it had not even entered into the heart of man to conceive. Everything splendard and fascinating upon earth was as nothing compared with their secure and happy lot—not even as dust in the balance when weighed against the produgality of God's infinite goodness and generosity to his faithful children. This thought had changed that great human genius ignatius of Loyols from being the siliest of worldlings into one of the most ardent and devoted followers of severe Christian virtue. The saints were men and women like us. They had passions and weaknesses. They had to contend with the world, with all the vice and with themseives. They did not belong to any special class in life. Some of them canne from the workshop, some from the counting house, others from the professions. Youth and age and sex—all had their representative saints. To those who believed in an eternity of happiness the way to heaven was therefore clearly pointed out. We should walk in the footstops of the saints. All were not called to the practice of

SOCIAL SCIENCE SOCIETY.

Marriage Denounced and the "Social Evil" Hinted at as Preferable.

This is the name of a new organization which has just been formed, and the members of which propose holding a meeting every Monday even-ing, at Pilmpton Hall. Workingmen are particularly invited to attend these meetings, as the labor question will come largely into the discussions of the association. Last evening the first or inaugural meeting of the association was held at Plimpton Hall, when Mr. Charles Moran delivered the opening address.

In the absence of the president of the society, on motion of Mr. Ormsby Mr. Scott was placed in the

A committee of three was appointed to prepare and present at the third regular meeting the draft of a constitution and bylaws.

Mr. CHARLES MORAN, the speaker of the evening. was then introduced and proceeded to say that it was with much pleasure that he saw the inauguration of this society. The advocates of social it understood. Many claimed that there was not such a science. The academies of the United States had no branch for social science simply because they did not consider it a science at all. Now, in all the sciences they had but two processes—induction and deduction. The social scientists took society and examined all the phenomena connected with it and then attempted in all the sciences they had but two processes—induction and deduction. The social scientists took society and examined all the phenomena connected with it and then attempted by deduction to find if there was a law governing these phenomena. If anything was irreconcilable to the theory the thacty was false and the law undiscovered. In social science they were every day progressing from the unknown. It was the science of sciences, and the only practical one for the well being of society. They were reformers. They took an interest in the natural laws which governed men in society. Our fatal contest with the South, had political science been taught ten years before it occurred, would never have come to pass, because they would have taught the Southwhen people that the interests of both North and South were actually identical. They were surrounded at the present moment with proofs of the importance of their science. All the questions of the day were involved in it. On careful analysis he could find but one universal action to adopt—that every legitimate end a man wanted to attain could be more easily and the more surely attained without the intervention of the human law than with it. But the social scientist had to meet and combat the great prejudice that exists in the public mind against him. The reason why China, which had preceded Europe for centuries in science and civilization, had retrograded was because every thing came in that country from the government, and there was no individuality or independence among its people. Mankind depended one on the other, and no man who sought success through selfishness would ever attain; and those would not clash with each other. He said that all women and children should be supported by the government and that all love should be free. The speaker then went on in a wild and rambing manner about tree love, religion and an omnium gatherum of foreign subjects which had no connection whatever with science, and concluded by saying that he was strongly opposed to marriage. He l

preceding.
Mr. Sters, in order to change the subject, moved has the name of the society be changed to that of the Society for the Prevention of Political

Economy."

This suggestion was not adopted, and after some further discussion on "social science" the meeting

THE FIRST WARD TRAGEDY.

The Shouting Affrny Between Politicians-Death of Douglas-Coroner's Investiga-

The shooting occurrence in the porter house No. 2 Washington street on Friday afternoon last, between Thomas Jackson, the Deputy Sheriff, and Agenibaid Douglas, has had a fatal termination, Douglas having died in Believue Hospital yesterday morning

The parties were both well known politicians of the First ward, and the quarrel was the result of a the First ward, and the queries was the result of a heated political discussion. Jackson being a Tammany Hall democraz and longias anti-Tammany Jackson, as will be remembered, shot his antisgonist in the back of the head, the builet passing inwards, and, as was then supposed. Durying itself in the brain. Coroner Flyna was notified of Douglast death and requested his deputy, by. Shine, to make a post-mortem examination on the body of the deceased. A jury will also be empanelled to view the body, after which the remains will be delivered over to the relatives and friends for interment. The Coroner postponed the investigation thi Thursday next.

next.

There are said to be only a few witnesses to be examined as to the shooting of deceased. Houghs was twenty-eight years of age and a native of Georgia. Pending the inquisition Jackson remains in the Tombs awaiting the result. It is said be has strong hopes, through the inducate of city officials and well known politicians, of being extricated from the dimentics by which he is at present surrounded.